

DIPLOPAPPUS ERICOIDES, T. & G.—To save labor to some others who, like myself, work under the double disadvantage of a rather limited library and an herbarium (rich enough in the later new species) with but few specimens from the original sets made prior to 1862, I put the following in print. From our present standpoint it is evident that *Diplopappus* as formerly understood must be partitioned out among other neighboring genera, and of the species that concern us here one goes to section **ERICAMERIA** of *Aptlopappus*, and the other to section **ORTHOMERIS** of *Aster*. In the unavoidable changing of names a confusion arises under the name above given, i. e., *Diplopappus ericoides*, there being two plants that bear the name in herbaria and books. The following may in some sense clear up the matter:

Diplopappus ericoides, T. & G. *Eucephalus ericoides*, Nutt. "*Inula? ericoides*, Torr! in Ann. Lyc., New York, 2, p. 212. *Chrysopsis ericoides*, Eaton, Man. Bot."

Now placed in *Aster* under Sect. **ORTHOMERIS**. As the name *ericoides* is preoccupied in this genus I suggest for it *Aster ericifolius*, which indicates even more closely its general habit.

See also *Diplopappus ericoides*, T. & G., Vol. V., King's Report; Pl. Wright., p. 78; Pl. Fendl., p. 69; Bot. Mex. Bound., p. 78.

Diplopappus ericoides, Less. *Aptlopappus ericoides*, DC., and apparently also of Hooker and Arnott. See DC., Prod. V., p. 278; Bot. Beechy, p. 146; and Fl. Cal. I, p. 313.

In the last, *Ericameria microphylla*, Nutt., is also cited as another name for the same, and by this it appears in Flora of North America, T. & G., 2, p. 236.

The two plants are so different in habit,—the one suggestive of (so far as arrangement of the foliage goes) *Erica*, and the other of *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, Hook & Arn., or of *Eriogonum fasciculatum*, Benth.—as well as in habitat, that any further description is unnecessary.—J. T. ROTHROCK.

BOTANICAL RAMBLES IN EAST FLORIDA.—It was the 16th of February last when the fast and comfortable steamer "Gen'l. Sedgwick" landed me at the beautiful little town of Palatka, located upon an elevated site on the west bank of the river, and about 75 miles from Jacksonville. The enterprise and neatness of the place with its pleasant surroundings make it at once attractive and inviting to the traveler. I walked through the open built town to a hotel and my attention was attracted and my mind absorbed by the novelties along the way. Everywhere appeared the faces of Northern citizens. The handsome white dwellings and large hotels were pleasing to the eye. The natives struggling through the deep loose sand in the streets with their ox-teams suggested poverty with the ludicrous. The wild orange trees laden with golden fruit, and perfuming the air with their fragrant blossoms, ornamented the streets. The mulberry was dropping its ripe fruit. The mocking birds, perched on the shrubs and trees, made the air tremulous with their many and varied tuned melodies. The bee was homeward bound, laden with the poisonous pollen of the Jessamine. The grasshopper manifesting all the suppleness of a midsummer day, and even the house fly, emboldened with brazen effrontery, would alight in the stranger's way. Indeed, everywhere seemed to be life and it was difficult for me to realize the transition from the cold northland to this balmy June climate of the "Sunny South."

The St. John's is a beautiful stream of water, placid and winding with many fine coves along its banks, and neat cottages with fine orange groves at frequent intervals. So tranquil are its waters that the current is not perceptible save at times as marked by a line of the single floating plants of the *Pistia spathulata*, Michx., which advance from and recede to the coves with the falling and rising of the tide. After several hours sailing the vegetation along the river appeared more advanced, the maple was just in full foliage and the black willow green with leaves, the cypress was dropping its long pendulous aments, and the *Styrax grandifolia*, Ait., white with blossoms. The Australian pine and the saw palmetto are constant companions, and so abundant are the large root stems of the latter that the tannic acid washed from them by the rains and uniting